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bish, etc., from their rooms, garrets, patios, warehouses, etc. This should be put in baskets or boxes at the edge of the sidewalk, so as to be removed by the scavenger's cars.

In each section all stagnant waters in the streets, plazas, lots, and gardens will be drained and disinfected, and the citizens are commanded to do the same on their premises.

The commission will also, in each section, disinfect the sewers and clean and disinfect the mud bank of the river, the wharves, rafts, and all other vehicles on the river bank.

Any citizen obstructing the sanitation of the city in any way will be severely punished, and those who disobey these instructions either by putting dirt in the public streets or nullifying the work done or writing against this work will be much more severely punished.

Any citizen who persists in the custom of defecating in public streets, vacant lots, either fenced or not, on the banks of the river, or in any other public place within the boundaries of the city, or who throws fecal matter in such places, will be sentenced to clean such place personally, or pay for such cleaning, and will be also punished. When impossible to detect the author of this foul act, the commission will control it by every possible means.

The commission will order that the streets, commencing with the lowest in the west, shall be continuously and regularly filled, and will aid the poorer citizens by supplying them with cascajo (gravel) for filling their patios and lots to the street level, but the wealthy citizens will do it at their own expense without further notice.

The use of all cesspools is prohibited; also the raising of fowls, pigs, sheep, and goats within the houses, and any of these animals or other kind found running at large will be arrested by the police and forfeited.

All churches, theaters, barracks, schools, colleges, etc., and any other place where people congregate, must be cleaned daily, and the floors and walls washed with a bichloride solution (poison) in the strength of 2 to 1,000. All sweeping is prohibited unless the floor is sprinkled.

FORMOSA.

Report from Daitotei (Tamsui)—Plague mortality, March, 1904—Comparative statement.

Vice and Deputy Consul Lambert reports, April 9, as follows:

The sudden increase in the number of plague cases for the month of March is principally in the south of the island, in the neighborhood of Tainan. The following are the number of cases occurring in the towns and villages in the above neighborhood for the month ended March 31, 1904:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Tainan city	140	99
Kagi city	187	113
Ensuiko village.....	220	148
Total.....	547	360

The above places are all connected with the north of the island by rail, trolley, or by steamer.

So far the north has been pretty free from plague. For the same period the following cases have occurred:

	Cases.	Deaths.
Taihoku city.....	10	9
Kelung port.....	1	0
Tamsui port.....	0	0
Total.....	11	9

The total number of cases of plague occurring in the whole of the island of Formosa during the month of March, 1904, was 558, with 369 deaths. The following are the number of cases occurring in the same month of the last five years:

Year.	Cases.	Deaths.
1899	634	432
1900	102	70
1901	212	154
1902	231	164
1903	116	83

The greatest number of cases occurring during any one month in either of the above years was 1,456, with 1,129 deaths in May, 1901.

The authorities are taking the necessary steps to combat the epidemic.

GERMANY.

Report from Berlin—Plague and cholera in various countries.

Consul-General Mason reports, April 30, as follows:

Plague.

Egypt.—During the week ended April 16 the total number of plague cases registered in Egypt amounted to 59 (with 36 deaths)—namely, 22 cases (6 deaths) in the district of Samallut, 20 cases (18 deaths) in the district of Baliana, 4 cases (1 death) in Chibin-el-Kom, 3 cases (3 deaths) in Tahta, 3 cases (3 deaths) in Nag. Hamadi, 2 fresh cases (3 deaths) in Dechneh, 1 case (1 death) in Port Said, 1 case (1 death) in the district of Girgeh, 1 case in Bibeh, 1 case in Kuesna, and 1 case in Abu Hommos.

Plague and cholera.

British India.—In Calcutta during the week ended March 19, 295 persons died of plague and 58 persons died of cholera.

Cholera.

Turkey.—According to weekly bulletin No. 12, a case of cholera was registered in Bagdad on April 6. In Basra between April 1 and 10, 37 cases of cholera (with 28 deaths) were registered.

Death rate of Berlin and other cities.

The death rate of Berlin for the week ended April 16 was considerably higher than that of the last preceding week, amounting,